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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Parse and New York Associated Parse is at \$1 to 50 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

THE BUN, New York city.

Mayor Strong for President.

A powerful political thinker, named RAY-MOND S. PERRIN, writes a letter to the Evening Post nominating Mayor STRONG for President as a non-partisan candidate; and HENRY VILLARD's editor regards the communication as so important that he gives it

a conspicuous place. The writer takes the justifiable ground that if non-partisanship is desirable in municipal politics, it is no less desirable in Federal politics. "The great questions before the nation," he says, "are the purely business questions of the currency and the tariff, as which there is division of opinions in each of the great political parties." The only real issue between the parties, he says, is the spoils. "They are both kept together," explains this thinker, simply by the cohesion of plunder and the hope of place." This "effete division" he would have obliterated in Federal politics by the "forces of political development" which have wiped it out in our municipal politics. Hence he puts up Mayor STRONG as the logical non-partisan candidate for President. As a result of his nomination, declares Mr. PERRIN, "the indescribable horde of office-seeking politicians, who have no real interest in any of the great issues before us, could be dispensed with."

Before we carry the principle of non-partisanship into Federal politics, however, it might be well to wait for its more perfect development in the City Hall. STRONG, having recovered from his last attack of the gout, is not for the moment having complete success in dispensing with the office-seeking politicians, though he makes no secret of his desire to get rid of them. On the partisan plan a Mayor had only to deal with the office seekers of his own party. Those of the opposite side in politics knew that it was useless to go after the spoils; but under the non-partisan plan, the office-seeking horde is, of course, multiplied in number, for it is made up from al! parties. Mayor STRONG must look after the PLATT Republicans, the anti-PLATT Republicans, the GRACE Democrats, the O'BRIEN Democrats, the STECKLER Democrats, the Mugwumps, the Goo Goos, the German reformers, the colored reformers, and the Parkhurstians.

"I don't care a damn for your politics," said Mayor STRONG to Major PLIMLEY on administering to him the oath as Commissioner of Jurors. Probably Major PLIMLEY, on his side, did not care a damn for the Mayor's politics, so long as he got a place; but we hope he did not follow Mr. STRONG's example of swearing, even in his heart. Swearing is never justifiable. It is always wicked; but it is excusable in the Mayor if it is ever excusable, considering his terrible and almost maddening difficulties in introducing the non-partisan principle into practice. He is finding non-partisan politics wholly damnable, and he expresses the sentiment with a frankness which, in itself, is praiseworthy, though we regret that in his reasonable impatience he went so far as to say damp outright.

If, then, non-partisanship provokes Col. STRONG as Mayor to profanity, how much more distressing would be the result if he were a non-partisan President. The people have not got it out of their heads that if the desire of the man to serve the people in office is laudable, it is no less laudable in other patriots seeking for places in the Government; and it seems by Mayor STRONG's experience that not even the non-partisanship plan has weakened that notion in him. It simply extends the hope of gratifying the desire by obliterating the partisan lines which under the old system destroyed it in the party that had not won the spoils, and confined it to the party which had secured them.

If, after trial here in New York the people of the Union hanker after the new system, Mayor STRONG will be the logical candidate for President of the non-partisan party.

Waring Rather Wild.

There are two good and sufficient reasons why the streets of New York are not kept decently and continuously cleaned. The first of these reasons is the insufficiency of the amount appropriated for the purpose, and placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The second, and no less important, though much less prosaic, reason is the popular misunderstanding which seems to exist respecting that Comin sioner. He appears to be regarded as a gort of municipal ALADDIN, into whose despotic keeping the health, happiness, good order, political economy, and domestic life of the people are intrusted. Instead of being simply an executive officer having certain definite duties of a very simple character, he is transformed by the folly of ignorant and reckless reformers, into a general supervisor of all the public departments, and official solver of all unanswerable riddles of municipal government. Unfortunately, our successive Commissioners of Street Cleaning seem to learn little from the experience of their predecessors. Col. WARING, the present Commissioner, has written to Mayor STRONG what from any other officer in the city Government would be described as a preposterous letter. Here is a paragraph : "If all the snow could be removed within three days,

Dolancey street could be kept as dry and clean as Broadway to-day, and the health and happiness of the people would be vastly increased. But it would cost nendously; it would perhaps cost for the tenament house districts half as much as the whiskey and beer that the present state of misery, due to snow, leads

the people to buy.' This proposition is queer and extraordinary enough to be seriously submitted by the head of a municipal department to the Mayor of New York. Col. WARING's proposition is that the pounty, squalor, misery, and lack of employment which distress the people of Delancey street are due to snow in the streets! They see the snow, and it leads them, poverty-stricken as they are, to buy whiskey and beer. "Remove the snow." says Col. WARING, and the demand for beer and whiskey will be diminished and work and happiness will be restored to the people of Delancey street and vicinity. "The present state of misery due to snow" is the condition which now confronts the residents of that fine old thoroughfare, which leads directly from the Bowery to the East River.

Ridiculous as is the statement of Col. Waring, it is agacious and judicious when

compared with the remedy he proposes for the condition of affairs that his letter describes. This year's appropriation for the removal of snow and ice from the streets of New York is \$40,000. What Col. WARING suggests is an increase from \$40,000 to \$2,000,000, With \$1,960,000 additional money he could remove all the snow and ice from Delancey street and restore sobriety among the residents of that highway. Remove the snow and ice, he says, and misery will disappear.

But who is to pay this abnormal and extravagant increase? Col. WARING appends a tabular statement in support of his notion that this additional appropriation would be only half as much as the cost of the additional beer and whiskey that would be saved to the inhabitants.

The money for removing snow and ice is now \$40,000. Col. WARING asks for \$2. 000 000. That is an increase of \$1,960,000. one-half of the extra beer and whiskey charge. In other words, if the people of York will give Col. WARING \$1,-960,000 additional for removing the snow and ice, \$3,920,000 less of whiskey and beer will be drunk. The Colonel's figures show it conclusively. It does not seem to have occurred to him that in the summer time, when nature through the scintillating sunshine excludes both snow and ice from the streets of New York, the consumption of beer and whiskey, the latter often in the form of milk punch, goes on unremittingly. It is larger in volume than the consumption when the snow is on Delancev street. The point of connection, which he seeks to establish between poverty and snow, and between encumbered streets and a desire for ardent liquors, is radical and, we think, illogical. In arctic lands the consumption of beer is much less than it is in the temperate zone. Heat, not cold, stimulates thirst. Snow in Delancey street in summer would probably be a greater incentive to abstemiousness from beer than the removal of snow in winter time; provided, of course, that the matter of beer drinking or whiskey drinking be accepted as any part of the official duty of a Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York. What business is it of Col. WARING how much or how little beer or whiskey is the salary of \$6,000 which the city of New York pays him as Commissioner, covers his

volunteer service as a temperance reformer! Why should Delancey street be cleaned better or oftener than Rivington street, which is on one side of it, or Broome street, which is on the other? The law says the Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall clean all the streets of New York. For this purpose what is needed is more power for the sweepers' brooms, a livelier gait to the drivers' carts, and less moralizing.

The Beginning of Real Reform.

A commendable movement has developed in the New Jersey Legislature to abolish the New Jersey State Board of Arbitration. The theory of the State Board of Arbitration, supposing it be actually capable of doing anything, is fundamentally unsound. One purpose of it is to provide business men with an outside means for carrying on their business, which they should learn to carry on by themselves alone. It aims to shift the responsibility for settling a disagree ment between employer and employed, from the shoulders of those who ought to settle it. and who must know and feel that they must be able to settle it or they are unfit for business, to the shoulders of an irresponsible third party. In its other and actual aspect, that is of impotence and parade only, a State Board of Arbitration is a disturbing and pernicious institution, through creating in the minds of easily gulled workingmen the idea that in any controversy to which they are parties, their side of it is too sacred to be settled on its merits and that it is entitled to a sentimental and unequal protection from the State. A State Board of Arbitration establishes a set of officeholders who are not only superfluous, but positively vicious in their influence. It also costs public money. All the special instances of alleged usefulness in a State Board of Arbitration are in effect had rather than good. They throw the working world off the track which alone leads a community to social health and prosperity.

Let New Jersey abolish this indefensible humbug by all means, and on the same day, or before, the similar imposture in New York should be abolished too.

The Role of Religion in Social Development.

There are many men now living who remember the stir made some thirty-five years ago by the first volume of HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE'S "History of Civilization." The author of that work undertook to prove that morality, whether enforced or unenforced by a religious sanction, had played no considerable part in civilizing mankind, but that the intellect had been the principal, if not the sole dynamic factor in civilization. Quite recently the contrary thesis was maintained by Mr. BEN-JAMIN KIDD in a volume entitled "Social Evolution," the aim of which was to show that religion always has been, and from the nature of things always must be, the chief agency in the elevation of the human race. No English book published of late years and dealing with a philosophic subject, has attracted so much attention, and, as would be expected by those familiar with the drift of contempo rary thought, it has met with more assailants than supporters. But, according to the author, his critics have directed their or the brilliance of its beaming." shafts at side issues and details, and have left unshaken, and almost untouched, his central argument. Consequently, in an article which he has contributed to the current number of the Ninetcenth Century he refrains for the moment from answering his opponents, and confines himself to a concise restatement of his fundamental position. It is doubtless true that very many readers have missed the point which Mr. Kipp tried to establish, and, to make this clear, it may be well to condense in a few paragraphs the

fourteen pages printed in the review. The first thing that Mr. KIDD essayed to demonstrate in his book was that in human affairs we are concerned with a creature subject to the law of retrogression, and therefore only able to hold his place, much less make progress, by submitting to an onerous process of evolution, the benefit of which is remote, far beyond the limits of his own life, and in the success of which he as an individual has absolutely no interest. If, therefore, he holds this world to be a mere sequence of materialistic cause and effect, and if he possesses the power to suspend the process or to escape its effects, it follows with almost the cogency of mathematical demonstration, that his own reason can never supply him with any effective sanction for submitting to it. The efforts of philosophy to discover in reason such a sanction would be placed by Mr. Kipp in the same category with attempts to discover

then, are we to find the self-subordinating factor in human evolution? According to Mr. Kipp, it is the function of religion to supply the ultimate sanction for the fort and sacrifice necessary to the continuance of the process of evolution in human society: a sanction which man, as a reasoning creature subject to the law of retrogression, is in the nature of things precluded from ever finding in his own reason.

Such are the premises; now let us note the conclusions drawn by Mr. Kipp and put forward by him as the fundamental principles of history. In the first place, all religion is essentially ultra-rational. No form of belief is capable of functioning as a religion in the evolution of society which does not provide sanctions for conduct outside of reason and superior to it. In the second place, the social system, founded on a form of religious belief, forms an organic growth which is the seat of a series of historical phenomena unfolding themselves in obedience to laws that may be enunciated. What are these laws, or principles, of historical development and decline? Mr. Kipp answers that the process at work in human society is always developing two inherently antagonistic but complementary tendencies: namely, first, the tendency requiring the increasing subordination of the individual to society; and, secondly, the rationalistic tendency leading the individual at the same ime to question with increasing insistence the authority of the claims requiring him to submit to a process of social order in which he has absolutely no interest, and which is operating largely in the interest of unborn generations. In a healthy and progressive society, the fundamental principle of its existence is that the second of these tendencies must be subordinated to the first. But the intellect, by itself, has no power to effect this subordination.

This, then, is the problem with which, if Mr. KIDD is right, every progressive society stands continually confronted: How to retain the highest operative ultra-rational sanction for those onerous conditions of life which are essential to its progress; and at one and the same time to allow the freest play to those intellectual forces which, while tending to come into conflict with this sanction, contribute, nevertheless, to raise consumed in New York? What share of | to the highest degree of social efficiency the whole of the members. Such, as restated in the briefest possible

terms, are the principles of social evolution which Mr. Kidd's book was written to establish. If upon reflection we are disposed to accept these principles, it is obvious that every process of development, down to the latest political or sociological phase of the history of Western peoples, must be defined in terms of the conflict above outlined between reason and ultra-rational religion. As regards modern socialism, for instance, the problem for us to solve is simply this: Is it a movement which is tending to produce the greatest possible degree of social efficiency? or is it one which is tending toward an ideal that can never be made consistent with that, namely, the maximum of ease and comfort with the minimum of effort for the greatest possible number of the existing population? In so far as socialism tends to realize the latter ideal to the exclusion of the former, to that extent it must be a failure, and we

Opulent Dye Pots from Angel Studio

should condemn it in advance.

The Hon. ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE of North Carolina died nearly a year ago, but it was only last week that his memory and fame were subjected to the trying process of eulogy by the orators of the House of Representatives. The Congressional Record contains not less than fourteen speeches de livered on Feb. 23 in honor of Senator VANCE, while three more tributes are withheld for revision and future publication. There is much in these speeches that indicates a revival of that old-fashioned mortuary eloquence which had almost disappeared from Congress; but the central figure in the sudden renaissance is the Hon-BENJAMIN BUNN of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, and we shall confine our attention NN's remarkable effort.

Mr. BUNN begins by deploring the poverty of his vocabulary and the inadequacy of the English language in general for a task like that before him. "Words." said Mr. BUNN, " are at best but poorest vehicles for the transmission those feelings when the heart is swept by the rushing billows of grief that sweep over the ocean of an overwhelming bereavement." The wound which "that cruel danger, Death," made last April in the hearts of VANCE's countrymen "is deeper than the soundless depths of old Ocean and broader than the whole Christian Church. and it will remain there until the last ripple in the river of Time has been mingled with the waves in the ocean of Eternity.' So Bunn's parts of speech and powers of metaphor were partially paralyzed. He was speaking under a disadvantage:

"My tongm: is in the coffin of Vanca, and I can only bow my head and weep o'er the memories of him who is now sleeping where the myrtles grow and the daistes peep."

For a man with his tongue nailed up or screwed down by the undertaker, the Hon. BENJAMIN BUNN does uncommonly well in the matter of hyperbole. A few specimen passages will show how well he does:

"He went down like a blazing meteor, more bri liant and dazzling and resplendent in its downward coruscations than when in pristine glory and unsul-lied radiance it first glistened in the firmament with planets; for our grandly panopited Senator was as cending into the zenith of his giory; his last service was the most brilliant, his last speeches his greatest and his best, and will crown his career with a halo of re nown that will never lose the richness of its effulgence

"Senator Vancz was perhaps the most many-sided and admirably rounded public man of this century." "His stirring appeals were as sweeping as the wind

when forests are rended, and as resistless as the bil

lows of the sea when navies are stranded. He was, in-

deed, a grand, powerful, intellectual glant." "In the field of literary culture and classical research he was indeed superb, for his speeches, while containing nuggets of ripest wisdom, sparkled with gems of richest humor and glistened with the auroral light of the finest poetic fancy. Thousand have been charmed and enchanted with the richly blooming flowers of his poetic gardens, and inlied and soothed by the rhythmic flow of his gracefully wind-ing current of melificent rhetoric. All of his speeches were forceful in their presentation of truth and facts noble in their ethical teachings of duty to countriuscious with the mellowest fruitage of lofty patrio ism, opulent with the gems of successfully garnere wisdom, kingly in the imperial sweep of their royal

elequence, and regal in the magnificent drapery of the most ornate diction. They will prove monuments to the fame of Senator Vasca more lasting than marble.

for on the adamentine and invulnerable surface of their imperishable worth, unequalled merit, super-splendor, and magnificent beauty, the corroding and devastating with of decay will sever fix a fung." This seems to us to be pretty well up to the standard of the Old Masters of Congressional eulogy, say of the period from the Thirty-ninth to the Forty-second Congress, is clusive. But BUNN has not yet reached his

high-water mark. Listen further: "These are some of the virtues which emblazon his character and which will shine forever in that fade-less and imperishable coronet that will crown the lusas brow of the Hiustrious VANCE.

"But, alse! this stately oak, the very monarch in the forest of humanity, with all of its widespreading and the principle of perpetual motion. Where, lugurant branches of intellectual adornment, bathing in the glad, warm conlight of affectionate esteem an polt of death, and he now sleeps in the peaceful bush of the quiet grave. But men may stalk across the stage of existence and make reputs tion as bright and as radiant as the blush of a dew drop under the trembling kies of a morning sunbeam. but never will the brilliancy of his reputation be su-passed by mortal man, and never will his name hold second place on the tablet that resites the glories of in tellectual spiendor; and though he has gone from us forever, yet he has loft behind him an example and an influence and a memory that will prove a blessing to his country and a benediction to his people, for their radiant fight will blaze for our guidance the glorious path of patriotic duty he so nobly trod, and

encourage us to live like him who has gone to his Gon This from the man whose tongue is nailed up in a coffin! This from an orator whose powers of utterance are interred where the myrtle grows and the daisles peep! Having heard BUNN thus far, it would be a crime not to hold the wire until he has pronounced his concluding and culminating paragraph. perhaps the finest passage ever contributed by any living orator to the obituary col umns of the Congressional Record:

"Yes; he has left behind a radiant stream of effulgen glory. Like the brilliant sun which stoks behind the ndors, making the whole western hor gorgeous su zon seem as if the most opulent dge pots in the studio of the angels had been upset and had leaked through upon the clouds, thus giving them the tin-ings of celestial glories, so his sun of existence has sunk behind the hilltops of death and left behind a stream of memories that will never fad-from the tablets of our hearts. Unlike the glories o the setting sun, which soon lose their gorgeous colo ings in the bosom of darkness, his respiendent vir-tues will not lose their brilliancy in the shadows of death's dark night, for they were dug from mines of richest and purest ore, and bright in glory's jewello throne they will shine forevermore."

When the most opulent dye pots in the studio of the angels upset, and the contents leaked through the sky, it was BUNN's mouth that caught the most gorgeous pig ments. If he can do this with his tongue in a coffin and his parts of speech and rhe torical powers half paralyzed by a grief that has been accumulating ten months without utterance, it staggers the imagina tion to conceive the speech which BUNN

could deliver if he were quite himself. The painful part of it all is the fact that this is BUNN's sunset, too. His term in Congress ends at noon next Monday. Just as we are discovering what a phenomenal rhetorician we have from the Fourth district of North Carolina, the clock strikes welve and BUNN goes back to Rocky Mount, leaving in the Hall of Obituary Oratory s seat to be occupied next by an ordinary Pop ulist named STROUD, who probably does not know hyperbole from turpentine.

A Reform Convention. The Chicago Republicans have just nomi

nated a reform candidate for Mayor, Mr. GEORGE B. SWIFT. It is interesting to note the presence of reform in the nominating Convention. Two of the greatest Republicans in Chicago are the Hon. Q. JOHN CHOTT and the Hon. CHRISTOPHER MAMER of the Nineteenth ward. These gentlemen led contesting delegations, and Mr. MAMER's dele gation was ruled out. Mr. MAMER, finding himself postponed to Mr. Q. John Chott. got up and made an impassioned address in the mids: of cries of "Oh, sit down!" "I denounce this outrageous conduct of the Chair in not recognizing me," he said, "as an outrage and a disgrace Now, gentlemen of the Convention, this Convention is not made up of thugs-At this point the Hon. BOB CORLETT, assistant sergeant-of-arms, pulled Mr. MAMER from the chair on which he was standing. Then they began what is technically known as a scrap. The Hon. FRANK CROW, the Hon. SAM O'NEILL, the Hon. JOE SLATER, the Hon. WILLIAM ROWLEY, and an anony mous middle-weight wrestler, rushed for Mr CORLETT. A crowd closed in, but the heroic Mr. JOE SLATER burst through, avoided a hundred blows, and pursued the now fugacious CORLETT. Mr. CORLETT turned and got a "biff" in the right eye. The rest is thus described by the Chicago Tribunc:

"Then SLATER, wildly shouting, 'I'll get that man with numerous adjectives, picked up a chair and attempted to bring it down on Conterr's head. The had in the mean time partially captured States, who sent the chair flying after his man and just missed olicemen and SLATER were struggling immediately in front of the centre of the stage. At the west end of the alsie a general punching was in p JOSETH CHUTE got a hard punch in the face, fel and was generally bruised up. The police were trying to quiet affairs. Cutte was jumped upon by three o four men, and how he escaped being killed is a wonder "Chairman Madden during the progress of this scen had sent word to Manua to come to the stage and had also motioned to him. An attempt was made to keep the Nineteenth warder from getting on the platform, but he struggled along and finally his friends, conquering the situation, picked him up and planted him or the stage. It seemed for a moment as if the scene of battle was to be renewed. MANER's indignant friends heaped invectives upon MADDEN and made all kinds of threats. During all this time the Convention was it a wild state of excitement. Delegates were crying fo recognition, others were pushing forward to get in the fight, and others, believing discretion was the bette part of valor, were trying to get away. Maken mad everal attempts to speak, but was stopped by bisses

Mr. MAMER made other ineffectual efforts to be heard. The Hon, George B. SWIFT, a gentleman of most impressive calvity, was nominated for Mayor. He is going to reform Chicago if he gets the chance. The Convention that nominated him was painfully unreformed.

Fudge! No suit yet heard of. We are afraid

NOYES is a coward, also.

lant and not a Colonia.

No one need be surprised if the new cup defender turns out to be a keel boat. The developments of our yacht building have been, for several years, distinctly in that direction The Wasp, still regarded by many as the crack of cracks, is a keeler. The fin boat, a more novel invention than the lines of the Gloriana, and so conclusively triumphant as to put other models about out of competition, is keel and not centreboard. A centreboard was first used to make s flat-bottomed boat weatherly. As the masts have risen with the immense increase in racing sails, the ballast has necessarily sunk, and every additional inch in depth has tended to establish the keel as the ultimate form. We need not wonder if we have reached the point where the centreboard can be dropped overif, after all, we find that we still prefer the cenreboard, and that the coming craft is a Vigi-

Sandbagging now in favor.-Press If the bill punishing this crime by flogging is passed at Albany, the crime will substantially lisappear, along with other kindred crimes to which the same punishment is allotted.

The New Jersey Legislature has followed the lead of the New York Legislature in throwing out an Anti-High-Woman's-Hai-at-Public musements bill. It now remains for the New Jersey women to follow the example set by many of the fashionable New York women in discarding the use of the too high hat in all places where it can discommode other people. By the way, it seems to us that the far too high women's hat ought not to be worn in church any more than at theatre or concert. It may prevent the person who sits behind from witnessing the church ceremonies or from see ing the clergyman. A row of these too high

hats in a pew may prevent a lot of people from beholding things which ought not to be beyond

The loveliness of a lovely woman in the street or in her carriage, or in an elevated train, or in a trolley or horse car, may, however, be en-hanced by the wearing of a hat that is as high and as ornamental as she pleases or as her purse will justify.

If THE NEW YORK SUN is just or wise it will make a full and unconditional apology to Mr. Noves of the Washington Star.—Bullimore American.

The criminals of the New York World have certified to Noves's high character, and it is seeming that he should also get a certificate of excellence from that Decayed PIRRROT of fraudulent journalism, the alleged editor of the Baltimore American,

When Father Hcc travelled in Thibet sixty years ago he made friends of the natives om he was treated with great kindness The French explorer, M. DE RHINS, of whose murder in Thibet we have had news, seems to have invited his fate by his offensiveness toward the natives. If he had conducted himself in his own country as his Russian compan-ion says he conducted himself in Thibet, he would have served several terms in jail. adventurers who desire to travel in Thibet ought to read Father Huc's "Souvenirs" three or four times before they set out upon their journey. Even after doing that, and after adopting his ways when in the country, it is not the least likely that any one of them wil meet with his success. Anyhow, no one of them Both Father HCc and M. DE RHINS were

Many a time an innocent man suffers from the misdeeds of an evildoer. The honorable Vice-President of the Shoe and Leather Bank has, according to the accounts, suffered death through an illness brought on him by worrying over the monstrous fraud perpetrated were subjected to capital punishment, instead of imprisonment, for his crime, he could not explate the wrong of which Vice-President PEASE was one of the victims.

In a speech made by the counsel for the defence in a case on trial in Jersey City on Tuesday, an unjust remark was uttered. "Show me," cried the counsel, "a reformer, and I will show you a hypocrite." This is not true. There are honest reformers. Some of them belong to the Committee of Seventy, some to the Tammany Society, some to the PARKHURST ring, and some to the GRACE officeseekers. If all reformers were hypocrites, people would have to despair of reform. Yet there is a tremendous lot of hypocrites among the reformers, hypocrites who are as greedy as they are oily, full of blatancy and snivel. If they were all driven out of the reform ranks Mayor STRONG would soon appre ciate the weakness of his salmagundi party.

The Legislature of Arizona has petitioned Congress to withdraw from the public lands now subject to entry a certain forest tract of perhaps ten miles square in Apache county of that Territory. The region is called sometimes the chalcedony forest, and, in fact, contains many huge partly petrified trees. Some of the trunks are said to be 200 feet in height and from seven to ten feet in diameter. The petition represents that tourists and others blast the big trees and logs in search of the crystals that are found in the centre of many of them, and that great quantities of smaller limbs and fragments are sent off to be ground up for various purposes.

While this request may properly enough find its way to Congress, there is another and prompter remedy available, apparently, if the case possesses such merits as to appeal to Executive authorities. Under the general act of March 3, 1891, the President may set apart woodland areas as forest reserves, and in fact large numbers of such tracts have thus been withdrawn from entry. During the past year two were added to the list, the Ashland and Cascade Ranges, both in Oregon. The area of the former was 29 square miles, and that of the latter 7,020. What has been done in the way of petition to the Interior Department in regard to Arizona's petrified trees does not appear in the brief despatches, but the case seems to b one which is less likely to obtain attention from Congress in its last days than from the authorities in charge of public lands, provided it is found to be as the memorial represents.

The black prophet of the island of Ja maica has been arrested and imprisoned. He dressed in white. He claimed to possess the power of curing disease. He could preach. He raised an altar on the banks of a stream. He took invalids boasted that they had been healed by him. His followers, who constituted a large part of the black population of the island, b lieved that he possessed powers through which

he could prevent his arrest. Here came the test for the black prophet. He failed to justify the faith of his followers. squad of police pounced upon him at midnight His prophetic soul was inactive. He was taken to prison, and is charged with preaching sedi tion, under the guise of working miracles. It is a hard fate.

There is not often a chance of arresting prophet in whom anybody believes, or of break charm which can do its business. think that Brother BEDFORD has been falsely

STATUES TO AMERICANS. High Time for Tribute to Our Foremest Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note

your suggestion in yesterday's paper that a statue of Cooper might be placed in City Hall Park and that the grounds might well be adorned with the statues of a few great Americans. Is there to-day in any public place in this

great American and Democratic city a monu ment, or even a statue, to perpetuate the memory of Thomas Jefferson? There ought to be!

The Authorship of "Lethe,"

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A statement was made in your columns this morning that Mr. Horn blow "will sue for the value of an idea." Then it will be my idea and not his, for he has no more to do with the authorship of "Lethe" than has an inhabitant o Mars. His assertions upon this point are inaccurate in the highest degree. I would willingly make a full statement of all my relations with him, but would infringe too much on your valuable space. He has been threatening an injunction for a year. Now let him bring it.

New Your Feb. 92.

A Fish Problem

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: A person came at me last Sunday on the way bome from church with this problem: "A man caught a fish which weighed seven pounds and a half of its entire weight. What did it weigh? Setting aside the fact that the person was lying about the size of the fish, will The Sus kindly give an answer to the problem? Sucket. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mind Readers Should Discriminate.

From the Providence Journal.
Michael O'Rourke, who acted on invitation as a sember of an investigation committee for Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, mind readers, mesmerists, and tele pathists, was told that he had stolen \$5 fro man in the Fall River Academy of Music Friday night. Through James F. Morris he sued for slander, naming \$1,000 as the ad damnum, and last night the box office receipts were attached by Deputy Sheriff Hiley.

Internal Improvement. From the New Portage Gazette.

We take great pleasure in being the first to an-mounce to the people of New Portage and vicinity that we confidently expect to have electric street cars running through our midst within the next sixty

The One Thing He Lucked.

From Brooklyn LAfe.

Sunday School Teacher (seeking to impress the necessity of faith:—And what was the one thing Jonah needed to make him safe?

Bright Scholar-The earth.

The Children of Necessity. From the Washington Evening Star. He Perhaps you are aware that most of the great inventions of the world are conceived by men. Sha-Oh, they are driven to laventing. They haven't any hairpins to do things with.

THE COST OF SHIP ARMOR.

The Difference in the Prices Made to Hom-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-A noteworthy provision of the pending Naval bill is that higher price shall be paid for armor or gun steel than is paid the contracting party for like armor and gun steel furnished to private par-ties or to other Governments." This provision followed from a debate started on the assertion that the Bethlehem Company was receiving \$150 a ton more from the United States than from Russia for the same kind of material.

Several weeks ago a resolution was passed by the Senate calling upon Secretary Herbert for information on the cost of armor, and the Secretary transmitted a statement from the chief of the Bureau of Ordnauce. It appeared that the first armor contract made by Secretary Whitney with the Bethlehem Iron Company, on June 1, 1887, was for 6,702.6 tons of steel armor, varying in price from \$490 to \$600 a ton, eccording to the difficulty of manufacture, and averaging \$538.70. Mr. Whitney in his annual report observed that the prices were greater than those in Europe, but "within 25 per cent," of the latter and "not greater than the difference in labor between the two countries," while in addition an outlay estimated at \$2,500,000 would be needed for the plant, Several years later, on Nov. 20, 1890, Secretary Tracy made a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company for 6,000 tons of armor, on the same basis; and when the Government decided to adopt nickel steel, it furnished the nickel and allowed \$11.20 per ton for the increased difficulty of manufacture.

Coming to the second series of contracts, it is found that on Feb. 28 and Nov. 1 2,927,29 tons of nickel steel armor were ordered of the Carnegie and 3,562,24 tons of the Bethlehem Company, at prices ranging from \$500 to \$575 a ton, including the working of the nickel. Two lots of 10.1.3 and 122.5 tons, presenting special difficulties, were contracted for at \$725 and \$600 a ton respectively. But then another step was taken, that of applying the Harvey process. For this a royalty of \$11.50 a ton was paid to the Harvey steel Company, and also \$50.40 per ton to the armor makers for plates included the process of the state of \$1.00.80 for plates included the process of \$1.00.80 for plates included the state of \$1.00.80 for plates and \$100.80 for plates that the Harvey process. Thus it is seen that the Harvey process and \$100.80 for plates that the Harvey process in power is increased so to say, apart from the vote of setting the highest defensive strength at any seen without the same degree of protection of getting the bighest defensive strength at any seen without the Harvey process will require a great deal heavier weight of armor, which will thus cost more in the sud. Besides, the decrease of weight of armor without decrease of protection allows more coal, more powerful engines, and heavier batteries on the same displacement.

It is found in general that the prices of ordinary American armor are from \$500 to \$575 per ton, and of special armor from \$600 to \$725, with an additional cost of \$61.60 for the Harvey process on the principal parts of the armor. As to foreign prices, Commodore Sampson said there had been unoullicial statements and also conversations and confidential statements, but nothing he could give as official. The Misntonomoh's armor, bought in Sheffield, cost \$535 a ton, but that was compound, and quite different. He could say, however, that our armor contains 3.25 per cent., incled and the foreign only 2 to 2.5 per cent., and this reduction also gives greater case of manufacture. The English official armor is without nickel. Again, taking as guides the bids of Vickers for the Centurion, of Cammell for the Russian armor had a continuation of the English official strength of the

At any rate, it is a source of pride that American armor is sought for Russian war ships, while the provision adopted in the Navy bill covers any objection that can be made to the price for the armor of our own ships.

TWO STAR AND THE KINETOSCOPE. Will Not Tell His People of It Lest They From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

From the St. Fuul Fioneer Press.

Probably no Indian who ever visited Washington to counsel with the Great Father returned to his tripe better satisfied with the results of his trip than the Sisseton Sloux. Two Star. He not only accomplished the object of his mission, but he was entertained in a style that falls to the lot of few of the nation's wards. Agent Keller was with him, as well as the interpreter, for Brown. The latter, by the way, is a somewhat notable figure himself. He is a son of that Major Brown who commanded the troops at the battle of Birch Cooley during the Sioux outbreak. He has lived all his life among these Indians, and now keeps a large store on the reservation.

As has been indicated from time to time in these despatches, Two Star was sent here by his tribe to ask the immediate payment to them of \$190,000 of their principal now in the custody of the United States. This sum amounts to \$1,699,000. The indians are in very destitute circumstances this winter, owing to an almost complete failure of their crops, and the interest due them is not sufficient to carry them over until next fail. The impairment of the principal is a matter which by law rests entirely with the President. In this case he has promised to follow the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which is to the effect that although it is a somewhat singular fact that although

follow the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which is to the effect that the grant be made.

It is a somewhat singular fact that although Two Star was one of Gen. Silbey's scouts and has always associated with the whites upon terms of the friendilest intimacy, he cannot speak a word of English. His enjoyment of the white man's amusements is, however, none the less keen. Senator Kyle's clerk, Duncan Mc-Fariand, took him in to see the kinetoscope. As he looked in upon the picture in motion a look of amazement, not unmixed with a degree of consternation, crept over his face. He stepped back and looked around, above, and below the case to find out what caused the exhibition. It was some time before he could be persuaded to again apply the eye to the aperture, and when the machine stopped with a click the noble red man jumped as if he had heard the warwhoop of some of his tribal enemies.

Hie was equally amazed, but none the less pleased, with the phonograph, and insisted upon having a selection by the Marine Handrencated. He was taken to an amateur athletic and gymnastic performance at the Columbia Athletic Club, and witnessed the exhibition of skill and prowess with a delight that was almost child-like. Just before his departure for the West.

Two Star said to our correspondent:

"I was here in 1867, but no one paid any attention to me then. I think Washington is a much nicer place now. It will be no use for me to tell my people about the things I have seen and loard [referring to the kinetoscope and phonograph], for no one would believe me. They would say I was not speaking the truth."

New York Fishermen in Luck From the Florida Citizen

Prom the Florida Citizen.

Palm BEACH, Feb. 23.—John D. Crimmins, in company with Henry J. Steers of New York, caught a Jew fish weighing 355 pounds off here to-day, besides 300 pounds of other fish. The entire catch was made in less than three hours, and is recorded as the most remarkable feat in this line ever heard of in this State. Among the catch was a moray measuring 4 feet 6 inches in length, caught by Commodure Steers. It took three men just twenty minutes to get the jew fish into the yacht after it had been hooked by Mr. Crimmins.

Boston Is Right Up to Date.

A morning local contemporary gives this val-nable information to its readers: "Candies are used for lighting dinner tables, chiefly because the light is supposed to be softer and more be-coming. These are placed either in single can-diesticks or 'n low candelabra." The practice of stleving them in apples or notatoes is no lonof sticking them in apples or potatoes is ger observed in the most refined society.

Didn't Know All Mis Grandchildren

From the Richmond Times. Skidmore Alston died recently in Rolesville, N. C., at the age of 85 years. Skidmore was the father of twenty-four children, and had so many grandchildren that he was never able to recognize all of them.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST.

or 4 890 children recently subjected to cruel treat ment in England, it is suggestive that 1,237 had had

their lives insured. Typhoid fever caunot be transmitted by sewer gas,

is the report of the experts to the London Common Council. The bacilli of the disease, also, find it hard

to live in town sewage.
In 1875 the price of silver was 57% pence per quince, now it is 27% pence; copper was then tot a ton, now it is £42; tin which is 1885 was £95 a ton is now £61.

Tin plates have dropped 30 per cent. Alphone Daudet's son's marriage with Victor Hugo's favorite granddaughter Jeaune did not last long. They have just been divorced for incompatibil-

It is the second of the second Drury Lane this season. The libretto is written by Sir Edward Maiet, the Eritish Ambassador to Berim.

Herr Humperdinck, according to the frankfurter Zeitung, has refused \$5,000 for two years' royalties on "Heensel and Gretel" for Vienna alone; by the end of this year he will have made \$50,000 out of the opera. Seventeen and a half million New Year's cards were sent through the post in Paris on New Year's Day, an therease of over 2,000,000 over 1801. There was a great decrease, however, in the number of boxes of confec-

It is but eight years since Leopold von Ranke, the German historian, el-d, but the hundredth anniversary of his hirth is already at hand. It is proposed to colobrate it by creeting a monument to him at Wiene, it Prussian Sexony, his birthclar.
Mr. Fatrick Boyle Smollet, the last of the Smollets of Bonhill, and a direct descendant of the suthor of Peregrine Fickle " and "Roderick Handom," ded

tonery and other gifts sent.

recently, aged 92. He had represented Dumbarton abire and Cambridge in Parliament. Bovio's "St. Paul," the second play in the trilogy of which "Christ at the Feast of the Purim" forms the

first, was given with great success at Turin lately. It is mainly a discussion carried on by St. Paul, the phiosopher Seneca, and the Poet Lucan. Itenry M. Stanley is about to publish a new book. "My Early Travels and Adventures," in which he will give the story of the campaign against the Indians in

1867; his travels through Turkey, Armenia, and Persia, and the opening of the Suez Canal.

A bust of John Couch Adams, who shares with Leverrier the honor of discovering the planet Neptune, has been set up opposite the bust of Sir John Herschell in the Great Hail of St. John's College, Cambridge, the

college of which both astronomers were fellows. Baby Pratap Chander Roy, who translated the Mahabharata into English, died recently to Calcutta. Ninety-two parts of his translation have already ap peared, and only eight remain to be published. The work is eight times as long as the "lilad" and "Odyssey" combined.

Baby opera having proved successful Herr Humperdinck, the composer of "Hansel and Gretel" has just completed another fairy tale called the "Royal In-fants," after a story by E. Rosmer, in which, as in his first opera, the two leading parts are written for women, who represent ch'idren.
In consequence of an article expressing the hope

that Freethinkers should not be excluded from the annual Imperial grant of 50,000 roubles to literary men, the Ruskaia Zhisa, since the suppression of the Golos the most liberal newspaper in Russia, has been suppressed by the censorship. A manuscript conclusion to Gogo l's " Dead Souls " is

said to have been discovered recently at Kaluga, in Russia. Gogol burnt his own original himself in a fit of disgust, but a copy remained in the possess the man who copied for him, who is still alive, and has sent it to a Russian journal. Norman McLeod of McLeod, for sixty years chief of the clan, died recently in Paris aged 82. He was twenty-second in regular male descent from Olaf Olors, King of Man and the Isles in 1237. Though a

Highland chief, he was for many years Director o the Science and Art Department of the South Ken A copy of Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities" in the original parts brought \$63 at a late London sale, "Pickwick" in the original wrappers fetched \$51: a first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" \$215, and "Tales and Quicke Answeres" (Shakespeare's jest book), the

copy belonging to Thackeray, with original drawings peller Petit Meridional, said: "Science can and ought to march forward with religion, and the discoveries of the one can be nothing but the glorification of the other. Science should be the servant of God, and it can be so, you may rest assured, without losing any of

its independence and dignity."

A Vienness who died lately left a diary of all his expenses from seventeen to seventy. In that time he smoked 628,713 cigars, of which 43,639 were given to him: the rest cost \$12,500. He wore eighty-five pairs of trousers and seventy-four coats and vests, but only sixty-two pairs of socks. For drink, the

record is for fifteen years only; he had 28,786 glasses of beer and 35,081 other drinks, which cost him \$5,140, besides \$1,080 for tips. Miss Bilgrami of Hyderabad, the first Mohammedan giri to try a university examination, has passed the first examination in arts at the Madras University with honors in Arabic. Not being allowed to leave the renana, she pursued her studies by herself under very great difficulties, as she could not attend college lectures. She took her examination in a girl's school

under the eye of the head mistress. Cropping dogs' ears is likely to become less common in England. Two persons who performed the opera-tion have been sent to jail and an owner fined for the offence by a police magistrate, and now the Prince of Wales writes that "it would give him much pleasure

such an objectionable fashion." and declaring that in his kennels cropping has never been allowed.

A new Russian first-class battle ship, the Ge Pobledonositz, just finished, has been added to the Black Sea fleet. She is \$40 feet long by 69 feet beam and 26 feet 7 inches draught and 10,280 tons displacement. Her armor is of from 8 to 16 inches of steel; she carries six 12-inch and seven 6-inch guns. She has triple expansion engines of 16,000 horse

power, and took four years and a half to build.

A manuscript volume of 500 follo pages, written in the seventeenth century, full of poetry hitherto un published, was recently discovered in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, by Dr. A. B. Grosart. It con-tains a "Farewell to Fortune" written by Bacon after his fall, a New Year's greeting to the Countess of Chesterfield by Massinger, an Epithalamium in the hand-writing of Thomas Randolph, poems by Beaumont and Cyril Tourneur, and a great many minor poets.

Disturbances have arisen again in the Latin Quarter, this time among the students themselves. Student cards admitting the bearer at reduced rates to the the atres and other entertainments having been trans-ferred to other persons, the Association Générale des Étudiants undertook to put an end to the abuse. This groused the hostility of the students who did not beong to the association; they tried to wreck the ciation's club rooms, and the police are having a hard

time in endeavoring to preserve order. In 1894 the population of the United Kingdom, according to the Registrar-General's returns, was 38, 778,154; England and Wales having 30,060,763, Scotland 4,124,691, and Ireland 4,590,700. The birth rate for the year in England and Wales was the smallest on record, 29.6 per 1,000, 2 per 1,000 less than the mean for the last ten years: the death rate (16.6 per 1,000) was also the lowest on record, being 1.5 per 1,600 less than the previous lowest rate, that for 1988, and 2.6 lower than the ten year average.

Dr. Percival, head master of Rugby, has just been made Bishop of Hereford. In the half century since Dr. Arnold's death there have been six head masters of Bugby. Of these Talt was made Bishop of London and later Archbishop of Canterbury: Temple, Bishop first of Exeter and now of London, Percival, Bishop of Hereford: Goulburn, Hayman, and Jex-Blake were made Deans. Dr. Percival is an Oxford man; his ap, pointment makes the number of Bishops from Oxford 20 to 10 from Cambridge, though both Archbishor are Cambridge graduates. He is a Liberal and in favor of disestablishment in Wales; he attacked horse racing, however, and Lord Rosebery, when Ladas won

Abyssinia is about to have for the first time a coin-age of its own. Hitherto the only coin current has been the Maria Theresa thaler. The new silver coin is of the same value, and bears on one side the head of King Menelik crowned with the tiara, with the legend Menelik II., King of Kings of Ethiopia;" on the other side is the figure of a crowned lion holding a cross in his paw with the inscription, "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah," as Menelik asserts that Abyssinia is the Sheba of the Bible, and that he himself is descended from alig Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. On the rim of the coin is inscribed, "Ethi-opia lifts her hand to God alone." The design was made by Lagrange of the Paris Mint. There are also

we other coins for small change. A curlous fact in the life of the Ray. Joseph Stevenson, the defender of Mary Stuart, who died recently in England at the age of ninety, was his becoming a novice in the Society of Jesus, when 72 years old. His whole life was spent among the manuscripts of the British Museum, which he entered in 1831. He edited a great many manuscripts for the Government's Bec-ord Sories and for private publication societies, this the Rozburghe, Maitiand, and Hannatyne clubs, and the Surrees and Historical societies. He was a clergy-man of the Curch of England, but at nearly sixty was led by the character of his studies to enter the Boman Catholic Church, and after the death of his wife became first a priest, and later joined the Jeavit order. He was then employed to search the Values archives for material relating to the history of England. He wrote a number of books in defence of Mary Stuart, and by a strange coincidence died on the analysersary of her execution. Feb. 3

Give attention to the first symptoms of a lung complaint, and check the dreaded disease in its incipiency by using Dr. D. Jayue's Expectorant, a safe, oil fashioned remedy for all affections of the lungs and broughla.—ddv.,